

Point-prevalence survey of healthcare-associated infections and antibiotics use in a home care setting in Gothenburg, Sweden.

Degree Project in 1 year Master programme in medical microbiology, with specialization in infection prevention and control
University of Gothenburg

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Home care in Gothenburg

- Growing form of care
- 2700 patients have home care from nurses in Gothenburg
- Type of healthcare procedures in home care
- Healthcare professions in home care
- Collaboration with community health centers and hospitals



The idea of the study

- No control measures of antibiotic use in home care
- Healthcare-associated infections in long-term care facilities (HALT)
- Definition of healthcare associated infections (HAI) in home care

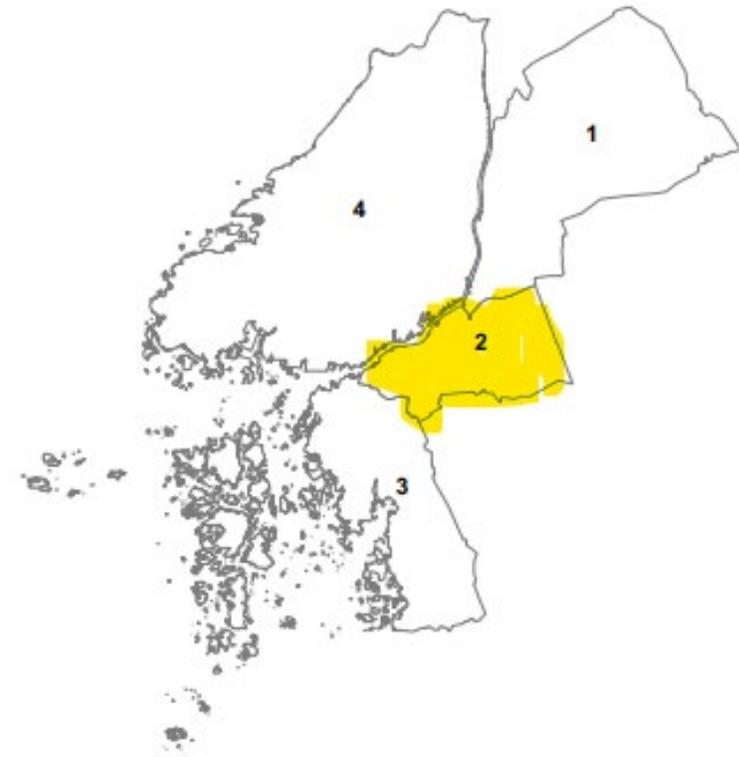


Research question

- What is the prevalence of HAI in patients in home care?
- How common is it for patients in home care to be on antibiotic treatment?
- Can known risk factors of HAI be associated with infections in home care?

Materials and Method

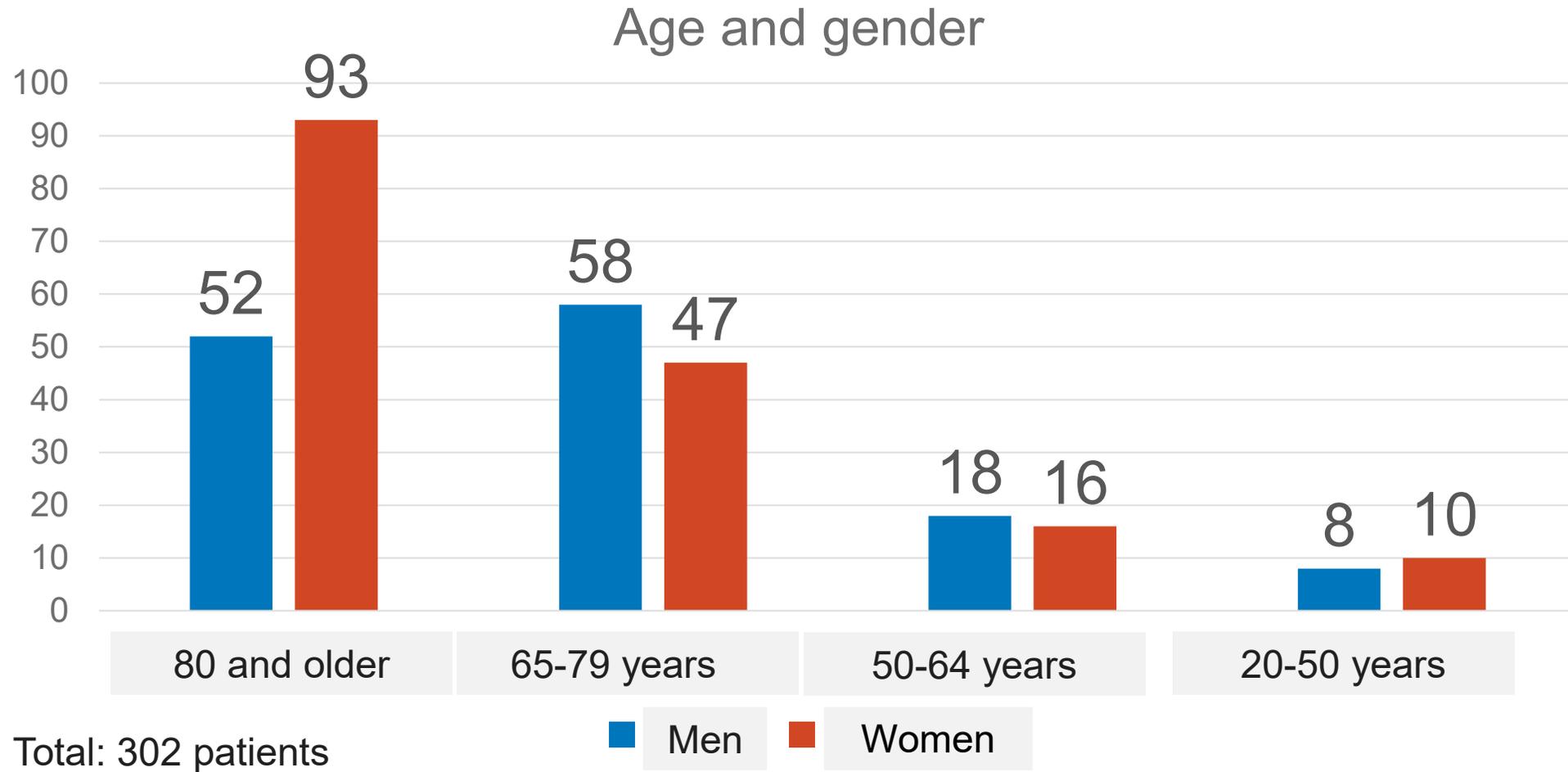
- Descriptive study of HAI and antibiotics
- Central district of Gothenburg
- Patients (N=302) registered by nurse during week 10, 2023
- Data collection by nurses



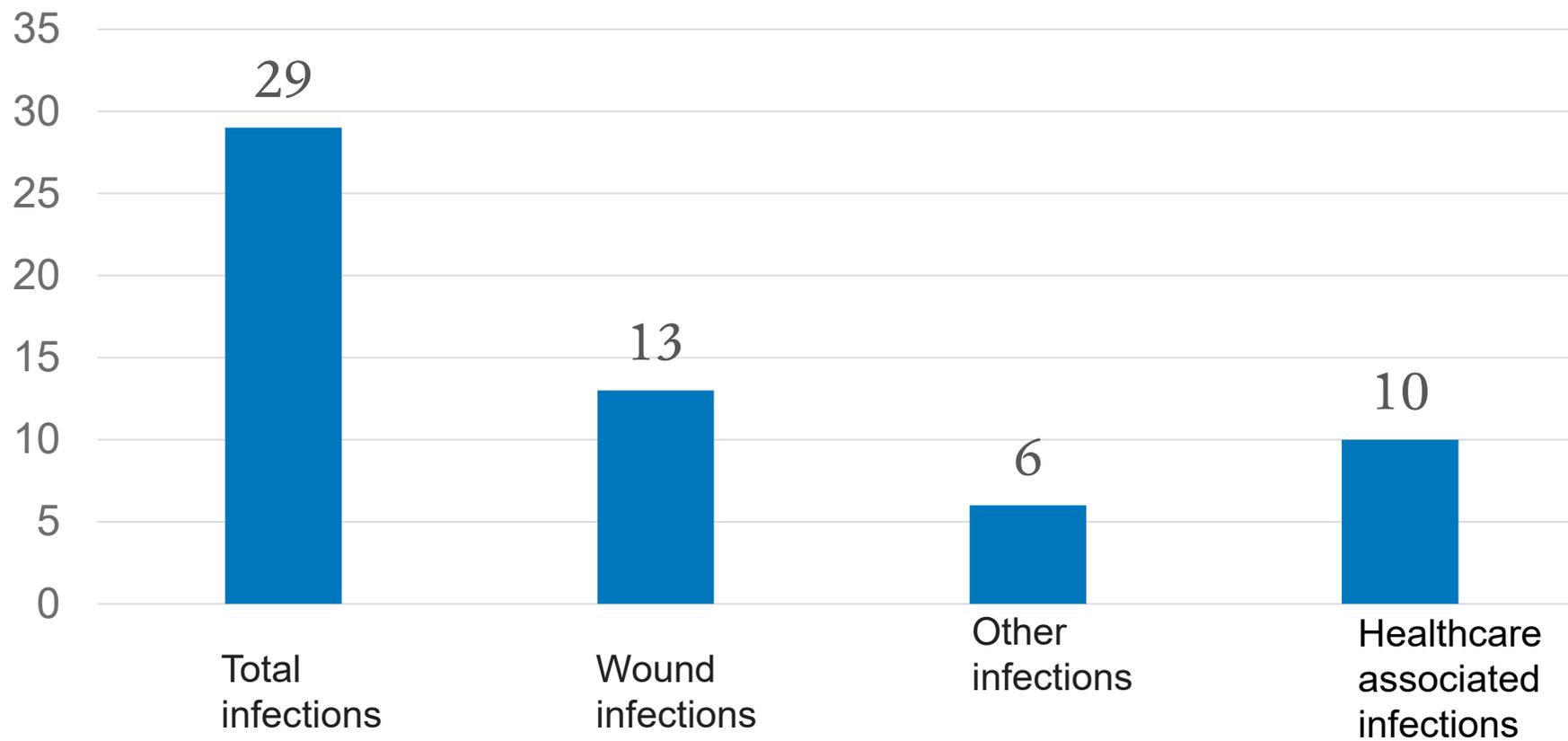
Data collection

- HAI = Drug-related infection, postoperative infections and procedure-related infections
- Other infections, wound infections, antibiotics and riskfactors

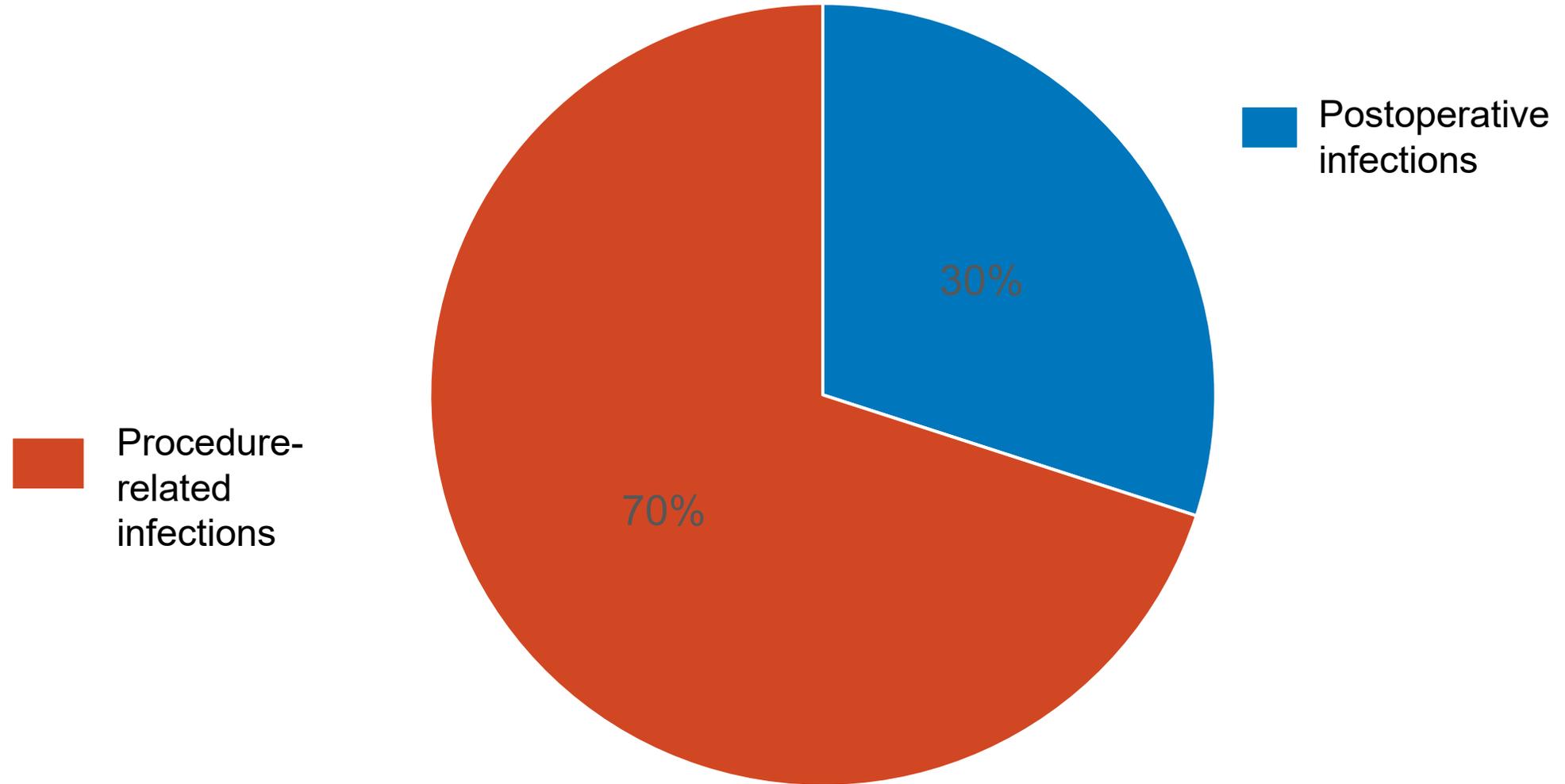
Result



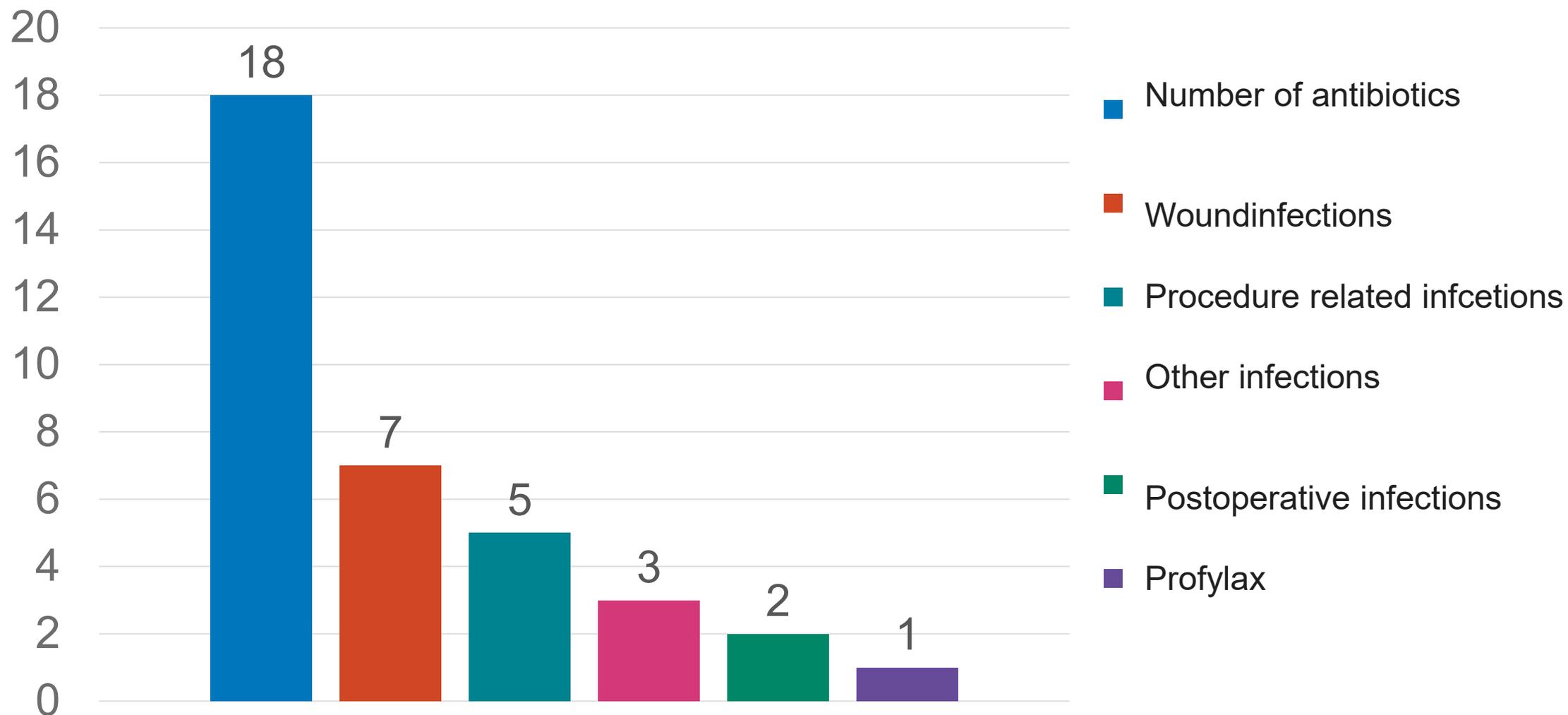
Total infections



Healthcare associated infections (HAI)



Antibiotic treatment



Riskfactors and HAI

| | Patient with HAI | Patient without HAI | P-value | Oddsratio (95% CI) |
|--|------------------|---------------------|--------------|-----------------------|
| Total | N=10 (3%) | N = 292 (%) | | |
| 80 years and older | 3(30 %) | 142 (48,6%) | 0.339 | 0.5(0.1-1.8) |
| Women | 5(50%) | 161 (55%) | 0.758 | 0.8(0.2-2.8) |
| Drug monitoring | 3(30%) | 181 (62%) | 0.052 | 0.2 (0.06-1) |
| Ostomy | 1(10%) | 14 (4,8%) | 0.4 | 2.2(0.2-18) |
| Surgical interventions last 30 days | 3(30%) | 8 (2,7%) | 0.004 | 15.2(3.3-69.8) |
| Urinary Catheters | 5(50%) | 29 (9,9%) | 0.002 | 9(2.5-33) |
| Intravenous catheters | 1(10%) | 13 (4,5%) | 0.382 | 2.4(0.2-20) |
| Enteral Nutrition | 1(10%) | 8 (2,7%) | 0.265 | 3.9(0.4-35) |
| Tracheostomy | 1(10%) | 3 (1%) | 0.127 | 10 (1-113) |
| Pressure Ulcer | 0 | 26 (8,9%) | 1.0 | |
| Other wounds | 3(30%) | 78 (26%) | 0.73 | 1.2(0.3-4.6) |
| Compression bandages | 0 | 52 (17,5%) | 0.2 | |
| Immunosuppressive treatment | 0 | 11 (3,7%) | 1.0 | |
| Limited mobility | 4 (40%) | 57 (19,5%) | 0.12 | 2.7(0.8-10) |
| Patient with medical device | 7 (70%) | 61 (20,8%) | 0.002 | 8.8(2.2-35) |

Conclusion

Riskfactors like urinary catheter and surgical interventions are associated with HAI

HAI seems to be more common at home care compared to results from previous Swedish studies at long- term care facilities

Contact

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